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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. There are 40 to 45 military airfields in Poland, not including Russian airfields located east of the Wisla River. There are about 30 reserve airfields, former civilian or military fields constructed by the Germans during World War II, now used by air clubs. At times, the latter airfields are put under the control of the Air Force after they have been reconditioned and modernized. The air clubs also have at their disposal 50 to 55 secondary airfields, generally without equipment and in poor condition; these do not include a number of emergency landing strips laid out during the war and no longer kept in good condition.
2. The airfield at Olawa (Ohalu-P51/C60), located about 12 kilometers south-west of the town, is used by the Russians. LA-15 and YAK-16 jet planes have been seen over the field. The LA-15's are said to be equipped with a special system of tubes which permit landings and takeoffs on very short fields. 50X1-HUM
3. The airfield at Glogow (Glogau - 052/B77) was built in 1939, and has been occupied by the Russians since 1945. A large number of single-motor planes are kept at this field. Polish sports-plane authorities purchased 22 YAK-18 training planes from the authorities on this field.
4. The field at Gniezno (P53/X68) is 2,000 x 1,000 meters. There is considerable ammunition stored at this field. In the fall of 1950 the airfield at Inowroclaw (Hohensalza), which was previously used for sports planes, was taken over by the Polish air force group known as "Dunaj". The field is in very good condition. The Dunaj group also took over the Torun airfield, on the west side of the Wisla River.
5. The airfield at Katowice has been abandoned because it was built over an old mine. All equipment was moved to Gliwice. The field at Kozieglowy (Q51/T60) is in good condition, with three runways 1,000 meters long.* Control of the old airfield at Bokowicz, near Krakow, has been removed from the air force and it has been returned to civilian use. A small field for sports planes is located at Balice, a Krakow suburb, and a large airfield is located at Mielec, west of Krakow.
6. The airfield southeast of Ciechanow (R53/K76) has been used by an air club, but will soon be put under the control of the Polish air force. In excellent condition, it is 1,300 meters long and 1,000 meters wide, and has two runways. One side of the field borders on a forest, and planes can be concealed in

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excellently camouflaged areas. There are no hangars on this field.

7. The Tomaszow Mazowiecki airfield is 1,500 meters long and 1,200 meters wide, with a 1,000 foot runway. It was destroyed by bombing during the war, but has been reconditioned. The Alexandrow military airfield, near Lodz, has two runways. The Dabroska airfield, also near Lodz, was built for use by sports planes.
8. The airfield south-east of Gliwice (Gleiwitz) has been reconditioned. Forty million Zloty have been appropriated for further work on this field, which is about 1,000 meters square and is covered with grass. There are no runways, but a hangar on the field can accomodate about 20 planes.
9. The Plock airfield, on the Wisla River, is about 1,100 x 900 meters. Civilian air clubs have been using this field, which is in excellent condition. It will soon be placed under the control of the Polish air force, as will the Rumia field, near Gdynia. The latter is being expanded.
10. The Polish air force took over the Piastow airfield near Radom in the summer of 1950. The field is now being used as a training base for fighter pilots, who come from the officer school at Deblin after they have received basic pilot training. At Piastow they are trained in use of the Soviet UT-2 plane. The chief of the flight school is reported to be a Captain Lagoda, a former Russian officer.
11. During the summer of 1950 the Poles purchased 22 YAK-18 planes from the Russians for use in Polish sport aviation. These were assigned to various air clubs.
12. The Polish air force does not own any jet planes, and there are not many Polish fliers who have been trained in the use of Soviet jet planes. The Soviet Union maintains four or five times as many planes in Poland as the Polish air force possesses. Between eight and ten Polish air regiments are located between the Wisla River and the former German-Polish border, but most Soviet air units are located either east of the Wisla or west of the former German-Polish border.

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